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8 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
9 CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
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11 EDMOND NEAL,

12 Plaintiff,

13 v.

14 PACIFIC CAPITAL, LLC; and DOES 1
15 through 10,

16 Defendants.
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Case No.: 2:23-cv-05367-MEMF-BFMx

**ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE WHY THE
COURT SHOULD NOT DECLINE TO
EXERCISE SUPPLEMENTAL
JURISDICTION OVER PLAINTIFF’S
STATE LAW CLAIMS**

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20 On July 5, 2023, Plaintiff Edmond Neal filed a Complaint against Defendant Pacific Capital,
21 LLC, asserting: (1) a claim for injunctive relief arising out of an alleged violation of the Americans
22 with Disabilities Act (“ADA”), 42 U.S.C. §§ 12010–12213; (2) a claim for damages pursuant to
23 California’s Unruh Civil Rights Act (“Unruh Act”), Cal. Civ. Code §§ 51–52, *et seq.*; (3) a claim for
24 damages pursuant to the California Disabled Persons Act, Cal. Civ. Code §§ 54, *et seq.*; (4) a claim
25 for damages and injunctive relief pursuant to the Cal. Health & Safety Code §§ 19955, *et seq.*; and
26 (5) a claim for negligence. ECF No. 1. The Complaint alleges that this Court has jurisdiction over
27 the ADA claim pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1343, and that the state law claims are brought
28 “pursuant to pendant [sic] jurisdiction.” *Id.* at ¶¶ 6–7.

1 Principles of pendent jurisdiction have been codified in the supplemental jurisdiction statute,
2 28 U.S.C. § 1367. The supplemental jurisdiction statute “reflects the understanding that, when
3 deciding whether to exercise supplemental jurisdiction, ‘a federal court should consider and weigh in
4 each case, and *at every stage of the litigation*, the values of judicial economy, convenience, fairness,
5 and comity.’” *City of Chicago v. Int’l Coll. of Surgeons*, 522 U.S. 156, 173 (1997) (emphasis added)
6 (quoting *Carnegie-Mellon Univ. v. Cohill*, 484 U.S. 343, 350 (1988)).

7 California law sets forth a heightened pleading standard for a limited group of lawsuits
8 brought under the Unruh Act. *See* Cal. Civ. Proc. Code §§ 425.55(a)(2), (a)(3). The stricter pleading
9 standard requires certain plaintiffs bringing construction-access claims like the one in the instant
10 case to file a verified complaint alleging specific facts concerning the plaintiff’s claim, including the
11 specific barriers encountered or how the plaintiff was deterred and each date on which the plaintiff
12 encountered each barrier or was deterred. *See* Cal. Civ. Proc. Code § 425.50(a). A “high-frequency
13 litigant fee” is also imposed on certain plaintiffs and law firms bringing these claims. *See* Cal. Gov’t
14 Code § 70616.5. A “high-frequency litigant” is “a plaintiff who has filed 10 or more complaints
15 alleging a construction-related accessibility violation within the 12-month period immediately
16 preceding the filing of the current complaint alleging a construction-related accessibility violation”
17 *and* “an attorney who has represented as attorney of record 10 or more high-frequency litigant
18 plaintiffs in actions that were resolved within the 12-month period immediately preceding the filing
19 of the current complaint alleging a construction-related accessibility violation.” Cal. Civ. Proc. Code
20 §§ 425.55(b)(1), (b)(2). High frequency litigants are also required to state: (1) whether the complaint
21 is filed by, or on behalf of, a high-frequency litigant; (2) in the case of a high-frequency litigant who
22 is a plaintiff, the number of complaints alleging construction-related accessibility claim filed by the
23 high-frequency litigant during the 12 months prior to filing the instant complaint; (3) the reason the
24 individual was in the geographic area of the defendant’s business; and (4) the reason why the
25 individual desired to access the defendant’s business.” *See id.* § 425.50(a)(4)(A).

26 In light of the foregoing, the Court orders Plaintiff to show cause in writing why the Court
27 should exercise supplemental jurisdiction over the Unruh Act claim, the California Disabled Persons
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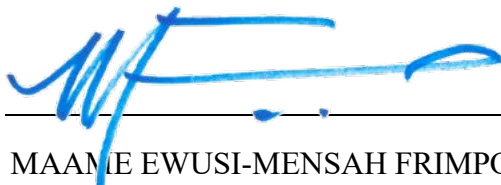
1 Act claim, the California Health and Safety Code claim, and the negligence claim. *See* 28 U.S.C. §
2 1367(c). In responding to this Order to Show Cause:

- 3 1. Plaintiff shall identify the amount of statutory damages Plaintiff seeks to recover.
- 4 2. Plaintiff and Plaintiff's counsel shall also support their responses to the Order to Show Cause
5 with declarations, signed under penalty of perjury, providing all facts necessary for the Court
6 to determine if they satisfy the definition of a "high-frequency litigant" as provided by
7 California Code of Civil Procedure §§ 425.55(b)(1), (b)(2). This includes, but is not limited
8 to:
 - 9 a. the number of construction-related accessibility claims filed by Plaintiff in the twelve
10 months preceding the filing of the present claim; and
 - 11 b. the number of construction-related accessibility claims in which Plaintiff's counsel
12 has represented high-frequency litigant plaintiffs in the twelve months preceding the
13 filing of the present claim.

14 Plaintiff shall file a Response to this Order to Show Cause by no later than fourteen days
15 from the date of this order. The failure to timely or adequately respond to this Order to Show Cause
16 may, without further warning, result in the Court declining to exercise supplemental jurisdiction over
17 the Unruh Act claim, the California Disabled Persons Act claim, the California Health and Safety
18 Code claim, and the negligence claim pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1367(c).

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20 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

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23 Dated: September 19, 2023

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25 MAAME EWUSI-MENSAH FRIMPONG
26 United States District Judge
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